REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,330.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872. Subscription in Advance is { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 9th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

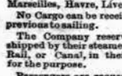
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BERAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cousins, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 8th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	2nd Class.	1st Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	Including Wines, Without Food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

3 Bales T. Cloth, 4 lbs.
3 Cases White Muslin.
6 Bales Grey Drills.
5 ,, ,, Shirtings.
2 Cases White Cambrics.
2 ,, Very superior Glassware.
1 Billiard Table, complete.
An Invoice of superior Dolls of various patterns.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Fitted, Glass, and Porcelainware, a handsome English built Light Cab Phaeton by Ness, an Office Brougham, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of E. Hingley, Esq., changing residence.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A Semi-Grand Piano, by the celebrated makers John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent condition.
A Rob Roy Canoe with sail, complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the works "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
ENTREES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOT-BALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 5th August 1872.

NOTICE.

POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW, 1872,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, FOR SIX DAYS.

HORSES to be exhibited should arrive at POONA not later than the MORNING of SATURDAY, 21st September.

Intending Exhibitors should give notice to the Secretary on or before 1st September.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY

OF TWENTY PERFORMERS,

WILL APPEAR FOR ONE MONTH ONLY AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FIRST PERFORMANCE ABOUT AUGUST 15.

NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMAS.

POPULAR BURLESQUES.

COMEDIES AND FARCES.

NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Entire new Scenery by a talented Scenic Artist engaged specially for this Company.

NEW STAGE EFFECTS BY AN EXPERIENCED MACHINIST.

THE ORCHESTRA WILL COMPRISE SOME OF THE BEST EUROPEAN TALENT.

Full particulars will shortly be announced.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Dress Circle Seats, Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Subscription Ticket for 20 Performances ..... ,, 80

Plan of the Seats at SOUNDAY, BRESLAUER & Co.

WILL BE READY ON 8TH AUGUST 1872,

A HAND BOOK for REVENUE OFFICERS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. By Alexander Kyd Nairne, Bombay Civil Service.

CONTENTS.

Part I.—*Revenue Officers*—Ch. I. General Rules.—Ch. II. Revenue Commissioners.—Ch. III. and IV. Collectors and Assistants.—Ch. V.—Mamlutdars and Subordinates.—Ch. VI. Village Officers.

Part II.—*Imperial Revenue*—Ch. VII. to X. Land Revenue (including Survey).—Ch. XI. Forests.—Ch. XII. Abkaree.—Ch. XIII. Salt.—Ch. XIV. Stamps.—Ch. XV. Income Tax.

Part III.—*Provincial and Local Revenue.*—Ch. XVI. Provincial Services.—Ch. XVII. Registration.—Ch. XVIII. Provincial Taxes.—Ch. XIX. and XX. Local Funds.—Ch. XXI. Municipalities.—Ch. XXII. Cotton.

Part IV.—*Alienations.*—Ch. XXIII. Political Tenures.—Ch. XXIV. Service Inams.—Ch. XXV Personal Inams.—Ch. XXVI.—Cash Allowances and Religious Endowments.

Part V.—*Miscellaneous.*—Ch. XXVII. Examinations.—Ch. XXVIII. Records.—Ch. XX X. Suits against Government.—Ch. XXX. Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.—Ch. XXXI. Various Minor Subjects.

Published at the Education Society's Press, Bombay, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS,
Price Rs. 6.

FOR SALE, the Undersigned are prepared to treat for the SALE of TWO BUNGALOWS situated at Assergaum.

Particulars of the property, and cards to view, may be obtained on application at our Office.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,, 100	1 1	1 8
Do. do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE ;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD AUGUST 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72				176618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	851,526 0 6	35,151 0 11	8-9577 1 5
Duties—Town	5,03,000	287,211 1 8	234 11 7	29,5544 13 0
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	36,989 1 0	1,200 0 0	38,298 1 0
Do. Liquor	1,42,139	37,556 12 0	15 0 0	37,571 12 0
Conveyances Lic	10,788	5,058 0 0	.....	5,058 0 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,054	129,235 14 0	3,325 4 0	133,561 3 6
Market Fees	2,11,5 4	1 7,613 3 4	2,169 2 1	129782 5 5
Hackney Carr.	2 26,850	111,038 0 1	4,184 6 11	115222 6 12
Health Dept.	12,000	12,0 0 0 0	.....	14,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	76,393 2 5	16 6 5	76,409 8 8
Debt	15,00,000	100,000 0 0 0	.....	500000 0 0
Deposits	.....	159,097 8 8	2,221 0 0	615 28 8 8
Advances	1,20,000	58,093 11 6	1,575 14 1	60,669 10 1
Miscellaneous—Fines	13,000	5,677 15 4	543 7 0	6,221 6 4
Do. Receipts	5,748	13,202 4 11	5,491 8 0	8,693 12 11
Do. Fees	55,171	42,747 13 3	1,8.3 14 0	44,5 1 11 3
Do. Savings	2,148	3,290 9 5	1 4 3	3,291 13 9
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,9 3 6 11	.....	9,9 3 6 11
Total Rs.	86,02,174	3514311 10 6	66,811 15	3581123 10 2
		Grand Total Rs.		3757742 0 2

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,23,403	68,105 2 9	6,328 11 6	74,433 14 3
Assessment	50,693	28,017 0 3	2,9 2 5	30,929 5 6
Collection Dept.	84,158	44,771 4 4	1,221 10 0	45,992 14 4
Police Account	3,76,462	201,563 9 6	186 5 11	201749 0 5
Health Dept.	8,88,333	4,3 5 5 12 0	8,717 5 8	4323.3 1 8
Public Works—				
Establishment	75,072	37,001 15 3	37 0 0	36,994 15 3
Lighting	2,50,440	149,333 9 7	.....	149333 9 7
Watering	1,19,941	86,730 4 3	708 15 1	86,939 3 4
Repairs, Roads	2,41,280	178,8 6 13 9	3,097 0 7	182443 14 4
Do. Buildings	3,380	175 7 6	2 8 0	177 15 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	266 3 7	.....	266 3 7
Water Works	70,354	117,919 8 4	3,239 12 6	121159 4 10
Drainage	2,85,517	20 697 8 4	1,884 0 6	22,,585 8 4
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
Workshops	.....	43,711 8 8	.....	43,711 2 8
Debt	5,72,24-0-8	377,455 2 6	46,470 0 0	423925 2 6
Education	10,03	3,848 10 9	482 11 3	4,331 6 0
Deposits	.....	67,572 9 11	14 3 3	3,67,586 13 2
Advances	20,0 0	37,229 4 11	522 7 6	6,37,7 2 12 5
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	24,638 15 3	3,476 12 0	28,115 11 3
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1622352 13 5	22 13 10	1 2375 10 3
Total Rs.	33 45196-0-8	3533815 12 9	79,994 9 4	3913810 6 1
Balance on 3rd August 1872				143931 10 1
		Grand Total Rs.		3757742 0 2

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do Do	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochsteiner, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages : in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—Any person indebted to or having claims against the ESTATE of the late Capt. GORDON FORBES BIRDWOOD, (Bombay Staff Corps), Superintendent of Police, Surat, is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

JOHN MILES, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Surat, 30th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship JOSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7TH day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.

3.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Walter Lang, Esq., and Captain G. F. Henry, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Wudwan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The stocks irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and (the Interest being payable in Sterling) makes a good Investment for people retiring to England. The Shares (the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at par sent in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE AND UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW. FOR JULY, 1872.

The Debate on the Colonies.
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Rosary of Translations. By Sir John Bowring. No. V.
Shadows of Old London. No. I. By S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
A Sultry Noon. By Colin Rae-Brown.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. *With 3 Illustrations.*
"Lo-king Back." By W. W. Fenn.
The Scene of a Good Life. A Sketch.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
An Indian Prince and his British Ally. By James Hutton.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, in the Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (S ate) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division :—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,,	,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,,	,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,,	,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

Coats. Cash.	Coats. Credit.	Caps. Cash.	Caps. Credit.	Leggings. Cash.	Leggings. Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash. Rs. 22-0. Credit. Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash. Rs. 20-0 Credit. Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
Silk and Wool : the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove Colours ; the best quality	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk : Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	.....	.....
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth : fine Linen Fronts, &c.	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Front and Cuffs	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk ,, ,,	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,	12 8	14 0
,, Neat stripes ,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes ,,	16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan ,,	17 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread ,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers, Fine Ribbed per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,, ,,	5 12	6 8
Sportsmen Best quality ,,		
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino half doz.	19 0	21 0
Super ,, ,,	24 0	27 0
Silk and Merino ,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 9
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers ,,	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches ,,	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits ,,	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N.W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms-Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Some inquiry for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 632½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 t'.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	218½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,220 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325 nl.
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10½	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,535
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	119
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	430

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,099
280	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	56
250	1,000	1,000	"...	Broach Cotton Co	1,000
...	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,800	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 "	Fort Press Co.	8,803
200	2,000	1,600	50 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,600
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co.	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
250	5,000	1,667	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.	1,650
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.s.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,120
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6325
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	975
*225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	875
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,565
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,500
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,010
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,510
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
20,000	50	all	4½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver ℥	167
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 1000 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 1000 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha per cent	112½ to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	102 to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	116
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture-Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd Aug. compared with the statement issued on 27th July:—

Liabilities.	27th July.	3rd Aug.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	50,00,000
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	434,40,809	421,42,016
Do. do. do. at Branches.	98,13,959	28,20,078
Other Deposits	185,22,769	197,07,533
Post Bills	67,980	69,971
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,22,155	12,84,606
Rs.	729,69,572	724,33,194
Assets.		
Government Securities	94 80,630	88,20,520
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	54,40,971	43,74,561
Loans, on Security of do do.	41,51,136	10,95,717
Current Accounts overdrawn	9,064	6,937
Bills Discounted	102,48,703	98,72,891
Stamps	6,690	9,704
Head Office	Rs. 4,33,323	
Amount applied in reduction	55,000	
	4,88,323	4,88,323
Bullion	23,05,680	23,82,035
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,95,892	8,19,063
Cash and Currency Notes	453,88,563	443,16,941
Rs.	729,69,572	724,33,194

CALCUTTA.—1st AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. Government Paper at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

4½ per cents. of 1872 small amounts, at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,420, and one lot at slightly higher p ice.

National Bank shares at Rs. 117 and 118.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Oil bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Sir Bartle Frere (s).	Hibbe	Aden, July 26.
5	Ella (s)	Jeffrey	Liverpool, June 29.

The ship Camute, Mathias, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Night Hawk, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

2 Akbar ..... Lamson ..... Bombay, July 15.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

1 Harmon ..... Mauritius.
Lurd of the Isles ..... Bourbon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 2 coils rope, John Mathias.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 20 cases brandy, Richard Martin & Co; 10 cases still hock, Payne & Co.

James Livesey, 125 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allybhoy.

Assyria (s), 125 casks bottled ale, Hammond & Co.

British Flag, 20 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Glenduror, 11 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 7 cases brandy, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM LEITH.

Riga (s), 13 barrels rum, and 4 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 25 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 76 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee & Co.; 2 cases medicine, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein; 2 cases medicine, and 15 cases butter, Shurufally Heptoola; 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeeshaw Sorabjee & Co.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Comptoir de Escompte de Paris.

Ægean (s), 8 packages hardware, Geo. W. Wheatley.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 492 bundles coir rope, Soonderdass Vasjee.

Euxine, 40 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee.

Neera (s), 171 bundles galls, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 42 bales wool, G. O. Yajnek; 35 bales wool, Venichund Fuckeerchund; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria; 15 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee; 303 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 20 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

China (s), 50 bales cotton, Mowjee Huridass; 5 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 200 bags cinchona bark, Peel Cassels & Co.; 44 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co.; 175 pieces E. teeth, Mamonjee Khanbhoy; 35 bales hides, M. Moosanee; 15 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 2 cases gum, C. Nansee; 5 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.

Neera (s), 1 case gum, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s), 22 cases coffee, B. I. S. N. Company; 10 cases cardamoms, and 1 bundle hides, Bouneville and Sibille.

FOR TRIESTE.

China (s), 200 bundles skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

China (s), 10 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

China (s), 93 packages hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Arctusa (s), 5 cases cinnamon, Pranjeevandass Harjeevandass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya (s), 50 bales cotton Ramnath Baboolall; 34 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 78 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.;

Behar (s), 50 bales white twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 68 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram; 59 bales cotton, Khetsee dass Hurmookroy; 29 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales white twist, Eduljee Framjee; 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 129 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 56 bales cotton, Bhoychund Joomkha; 104 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen & Co.; 48 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamnadass; 67 bales cotton, Vagjee Khetsey; 60 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 83 bales cotton, H. Hurdewdass.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Behar (s), 25 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The market has been dull, with prices declining. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.					Rs. A.P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 0
1,250 "	"	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	4 14 0
500 "	"	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	4 14 0
1,150 "	"	45 "	39 "	8 lbs.	5 11 0
1,500 "	" Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 lbs.	2 4 0
1,200 "	"	32 "	24 "	2½ lbs.	1 14 0
400 "	C. P. Muslins	40 "	20 "		3 8 0
1,200 "	W. Madapollams	32 "	24 "		2 1 0
450 "	" Dhotis	44 "	10 "		1 12 0

COTTON.	
25 candies New Dholleerah (ready)	Rs. 205
50 " " "	" 209½

YARNS.	
7,500 lbs. Mule No. 40	As. 11½ per lb.
2,400 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40	" 21½ "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—5TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 5th August, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 5th August, 2-44 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 22	0 13
" Galle	One in	1 26
" Kurrachee	0 53	0 8
" Madras	2 16	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th August, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th August, 3-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd August, 2-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 5th August, 5-5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 67 cents.

CANNANORE, 5th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·969, rainfall 74 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th August, 6-25 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 82, rainfall 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·665.

CARWAR, 5th August, 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·87, rainfall 1 inch 46 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

July—August.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air (read at 9 P.M. on following day)	Minimum temperature of Air (read at 9 A.M.)	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
29	29·717	79·7	76·6	75·5	·870	7·4	83·4	77·0	SW, WSW.	468
30	·722	79·6	76·6	75·5	·873	6·6	83·2	75·7	WSW, W, WSW SW, WSW	471
31	·694	79·7	76·5	75·3	·866	6·8	84·4	76·0	WSW, W, WSW.	500
1	·690	79·4	76·2	75·0	·866	7·1	83·6	76·2	W, WSW.	486
2	·691	79·9	76·9	75·9	·877	6·8	84·4	77·0	SW, WSW, W. WSW.	365
3	·67	79·6	76·6	75·5	·875	6·2	84·3	75·7	WSW, W, WSW, SW.	427

	In.	C.
Fall of Rain during the Week	1	53
Registered between 1st January and 8th July	48	53
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 4th August	50	06

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Lyster, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.

Forjett, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Political Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Drought, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Nussserabad.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug 3.)

Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Bareilly, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August next.

Mr. Aikman, Asst. Offr. and Mag., Etawah, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Aug., 1872.

Dr. H. S. Smith, Offg. Civil Surg., Bareilly, to officiate as Supt. and Medl. Officer of the Central and District Jails at that station, in addition to his present duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Tomkyns, or until further orders, and to be vested with the powers of such officers under the Prisons Act.

Mr. G. Patten officiated as Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade Etah, from 15th March to 11th Apr. 1868.

The Rev. James Lillie, Asst. Chaplain, to officiate as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of the Rev. J. Williamson at Calcutta, or until further orders.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, Offg. Dist. and Sessions, Judge of Myapoory, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of that dist ict, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Lane.

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson, Asst. Settlement Officer, 1st grade, to be a Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade, with effect from 1st April 1872.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Offg. Mag. and Collr., Furruckabad, to Shahjehanpore, during the absence on leave of Mr J. C. Colvin.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	Aftr-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug.	9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	"	7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	"	14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	"	15	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	"	24	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	"	9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Aug. 16	Monday	Oct. 28
"	" 23	"	Nov. 4
"	" 30	"	" 11
"	Sept. 6	"	" 18
"	" 13	"	" 25
"	" 20	"	Dec. 2
"	" 30	"	" 9
Monday	Oct. 7	"	" 16
"	" 14	"	" 23
"	" 21	"	" 30

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday	Aug. 30	Friday	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Dec. 2
"	Dec. 23	"	" 33
Friday	Aug. 9		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Aug. 7 Wednesday ..... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Aug. 14 Wednesday ..... Aug. 28

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussra, Segaipoora, Masalick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sirsor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Lines of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Beegal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post go on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 t lah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, ½ ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST—August 3rd, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—DUNSTERVILLE—August 3rd, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Manle, Donald, second son of John Graham, Esq., of Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire N. B., to Gertrude Clara, second daughter of the late Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary General of the Bombay Army.

DEATH.

CLARK—August 3rd, at Wadwan, Kattywar, Katherine Marion, the infant daughter of Leslie Clark, Esq., aged 1 year and seven months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUCE—July 29th, at Rawal Pindee, Punjab, the wife of Dr. John Luce, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

SAMPSON—August 1st, at Calcutta, Mrs. Charles H. Sampson, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872.

OUR local contemporary, by which phrase we mean the local paper of our own size, has fallen into the curious unfairness, unpoliteness, and indiscretion of publishing the Reasons of Dissent given in by two mercantile houses against a Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, without publishing the Memorial itself; and, not content with hiding, barking, and otherwise suppressing the Memorial, as far it can, it also proceeds, in a lengthy leading article of its own, to accuse, abuse, and misuse the Memorial which it thus tries to conceal from public sight. The reasons given in excuse of this piece of conduct are as weak as the act is audacious. The first of these is that the "ingenious "pleadings" against the Carwar Railway recently put forth in the Chamber of Commerce are "fresh in the minds of the public;" but, if that be the case, how about the still more ingenious pleadings which, on the same occasion, were put forth in favour of the Carwar Railway? Are *they* still "fresh in the minds of the public," or have they begun already to offend the nostrils of that sensitive creature and so require to be served up in another shape? The reasons advanced in the Chamber of Commerce in favour of the Railway were given at great length, and however these reasons may have been withered, stale, and unprofitable from the very commencement, they are just as fresh now in the minds of the public as they ever were; and unless it be that there is something in their nature which naturally and necessarily tends to speedy decay and corruption, or that there is something which can never stale in the variety of reasons in favour of the Memorial, we do not see how our contemporary's excuse can hold good even from his own point of view.

The second reason given by the *Times* for its peculiar conduct in this matter is that the Dissent, "having no friends, stands all the more "in need of such a lift as publicity may give it." From this it would appear that the true and legitimate way of giving publicity and "a lift" to one's friends is to burk their enemies. We quite allow that people who have no friends ought, even on that account, to be allowed a patient hearing, but it is quite a different thing to silence the voice of those who testify against them, or to treat the statements of these latter as of quite subordinate importance. Why does our contemporary not carry out its principle consistently? In the High Court and in the Police Courts it will find numbers of unfortunate individuals who, having no friends, stand all the more in need of such a lift as publicity may give to their statements. These are all in the right and sadly wronged, according to their own accounts. Prosecutors, policemen, witnesses, barristers, and judges are all either in a league against them or have fallen into deplorable error. In all such cases, according to its own statement of its own principles, the *Times of India* ought to publish only the statement of the prisoner, on the broad ground that he has no friends and stands in need of such a lift as publicity may give him. It may, possibly, be going a step too far, to report that the decision of the Judge is exactly the opposite of what it really is, as was done in a certain famous telegram, but at all events it will be quite in accordance with the principle now laid down to state only the prisoner's side of his case. Such a definition of the duties of the newspaper press evidently confounds these duties with those of a vakeel or pleader, and can hardly be accepted as either accurate or strictly moral.

THE latest intelligence from the United States, whether by telegraph or otherwise, seems to point to the probability of Mr. Horace Greeley, the Editor of the *New York Tribune*, being raised to the office of President of those States. The election does not come on until the first Tuesday in November next, and the President then to be elected will not be installed until the 4th of March, but it is pretty confidently expected that in November Mr. Greeley will be elected to fill that Presidential chair of which the occupants come down in a beautifully tapering line from George Washington to Ulysses Grant. He has got the support of a large section, probably about a third, of the old Republican, anti-slavery party; the South has declared in his favour, though he has been one of the earliest, as he still is one of the most earnest, opponents of slavery; the negroes of the South also support him; the great Democratic party has declared in his favour by an immense majority, and now we have Mr. Charles Sumner—who, it may be remembered, was struck down at his desk in Congress by one of the Southern leaders before the Secession outbreak—giving his great political power and the influence of his high character to the support of the New York editor. Looking at all these circumstances, and especially at the divided state of the Republican party, and the almost undivided support given to him by the Democrats and the South, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Greeley must be elected. If the President were to be elected immediately by a vote of the whole people, it cannot be doubted who would be their choice; but there happen to be certain arrangements between the vote of the people and the direct choice of the President which throw a little uncertainty over the result. Each State has to appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives which it sends to Congress, but none of its existing Senators or Representatives can be chosen for the purpose, and then these electors proceed to choose the President and Vice-President of the United States. So if some of the States which have a large number of Representatives and Senators go, even by the smallest majority of votes, wholly against Mr. Greeley and in favour of General Grant, their effect in returning the latter would be much greater than the mere numerical proportion of those who elected them would have effected in a general vote of the whole people, and there is also the possibility of a certain number of the electors of the President following a somewhat different course from that which they were elected to support.

These arrangements in regard to the Presidentship render it still not quite certain what the result of the election may be, but so far as outsiders can perceive the chances now appear very great in favour of Mr. Horace Greeley being made President of the United States. Looking at the candidates in the field, we do not see that Englishmen have any cause to deprecate such a result. If Mr. Greeley is not a Madison, still less

eloquent language. One of the principal reforms he recommends is the throwing open of the India Council debates; that is a proviso that the Council should admit the public to its august presence when it conducts its business. This point was also much insisted on in the debate which followed, and Mr. Tayler was very strong upon it. I am quite prepared to admit, that if measures before the India Council were always to be discussed in public, it would have an excellent effect, and would go far to remove very many of the evils now complained of. But these gentlemen, who see in this reform a panacea for all Indian misgovernment, forget altogether, that although you may lead a horse to the water you can't make him drink; and who is to prevent the Council from debating in public those measures it does not mind the public hearing, and discussing, and settling in private those other measures which it does not wish the public to hear? I very much doubt too whether, even if all measures were discussed in public, anybody would care to go to hear them after the novelty had worn off. People now-a-days (at least except idle people, who make no difference where they go, or where they don't go, because they have no influence) have no time to sit at meetings and listen to discussions. I would like to go and listen to the proceedings in the Finance Committee: but I have not time to go there, except to look in now and again for a few minutes, and I don't know any one who has. And even if people were to go and listen to the debates in Council, what then? they would not be reported in the daily papers. So that with the certainty that whenever anything occurred which the Secretary of State wanted to discuss in private, he would have it privately discussed, and with the certainty that no leading daily paper would report the proceedings, I do not see that this panacea is any panacea at all. And nothing will be of any use short of representation in Parliament. And this is what I always insist upon in every movement of any kind of a public nature in which I take part. English people have an idea that if they get up a meeting and frame resolutions, or get a few articles in the papers in favour of some measure or other, the thing is done, and they are quite content. "Oh," you hear one man say, "we have settled that matter all right; we passed several very strongly worded resolutions." "Yes," says another, "and there is an article to-day in the *Daily News*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Spectator*, and so on," and they go their respective ways quite as satisfied as if they had really done something. The only place where it is of any use to pass resolutions on public questions is in the House of Commons or in an assembly which has power to *act*, though I am not one to undervalue the moral support of the Press, yet it does take a lot of leading articles to get an abuse remedied or a reform carried through. Mr. Torrens spoke, as he always speaks, well. He said he had great faith in perseverance. To knock at the door and run away was no use; if they wanted anything they must stand and knock till the door was opened. It was commonly said you should strike while the iron is hot; but what the Indian reformers should do was to strike till the iron got hot. In short his advice was tantamount to this: go on petitioning the House of Commons, agitating, worrying, till you get the English people to realize the fact that India wants justice, and she will get it.

The entrance examination for Cooper's Hill College is now going on. There are 50 appointments contested by 300 applicants. A great deal has been said against this college, the main argument of those who opposed its institution being that the Indian Government would have a wider field from which they might select their nominees for the P. W. D. if they went on on the old plan of selecting from among the whole civil engineering profession. But I recollect that the last time selections were made under the old system, there were barely applicants enough for the appointments to be given away. The success of the Cooper's Hill scheme is apparent from the fact that there are now six applicants competing for every one appointment, and after the examination is over, a regular course of study has to be gone through for three years, the diligence of the nominee being further tested by a series of subsequent examinations. I was from the first a believer in the Cooper's Hill College scheme, and I think the results have amply shown that the originators of it knew what they were about.

The Duke of Argyll is said to be a very obstinate man. All great men are obstinate, and therefore I am not running down His Grace in applying the adjective. Sometimes, however, obstinacy may be abused. I think the Duke has been lately in two instances, in the matter of settling the orthography of Indian people's names, which was pure obstinacy, and in what you will admit is a much more serious matter, the introduction of the narrow gauge in the Lahore-Peshawur, and the Kotree-Mooltan lines. Is there nothing to be done to save the railway interests of India from this grievous error? Mr. W. P. Andrew has come to the rescue with a pamphlet showing the folly of introducing the crotchets of Colonel Strachey and Colonel Dickens. Ordinary mortals are at a loss to conceive what process of reasoning can have led to this rejection of the experience gained in England. It may perhaps be a little less objectionable to try the experiment on the Sind and Mooltan railway, which will not at least for many years be in direct communication with any other line; but to break the gauge on the Lahore and Peshawur and on the Indore line does seem to be most unwise. The Lahore and Peshawur line is confessedly a State line, and constructed for political purposes mainly. Here, therefore, if any where, one would think care would be taken to keep to the ordinary gauge, so that in the event of an emergency the carriages and engines of the main lines might be used.

I see you occasionally drop down on the East India Association and the agitators who endeavour to keep the subject of India before the public here. As their advocate, I plead guilty to a little clap-trap, but where will you find any movement altogether devoid of that element? But let me remind you that it is here in London, if any where, a remedy is to be looked for and found, if it is ever to be found, for the evils which the wildest optimist must admit retard to a very considerable extent the prosperity of India. Here, for instance, is this very narrow gauge business. If scientific opinion and experience is to count for anything, there can be no doubt that the interests of India are about to be sacrificed for all time to the crotchets of one or two antiquated officials, who from long running in the groove of departmental routine have adopted a narrow gauge of the most contracted dimensions for their own intellectual views. These men have the ear of the Duke, and the Duke is obstinate, and will not listen to authorities like Mr. Hawkesworth and Mr. Fowler, and a host of others, to say nothing of the almost unanimous opinion of the press. And it is here the matter must be settled, not in Bombay, nor at Simla, nor Calcutta. It is all very well for you people in India to despise the efforts of a body like the East India Association, but if it were but supported to the extent of one rupee per annum from the people of one province in India, do you suppose it would not be able to put a stop to a piece of childish official folly like the narrow gauge affair? Most certainly it would. While you people in India are powerless to prevent the wasteful abuse from being perpetrated, let alone redressing any, I said, speaking of the Duke's order about the orthography of the Indian proper names, that his *regime* would be famous in history for this egregious act of folly, which would leave its mark on official documents and historical works for all time. The *regime* will be perpetuated by another act of folly, the consequence of which will also be felt for all future time; and years hence, when all other record of the present Duke of Argyll has passed away, he will be remembered in India. And when the network of railways now spreading over the length and breadth of that continent have opened up its resources, and new cities and centres of commerce have sprung up in places now barren and desert, when the loss and inconvenience occasioned by a break in the guage is lamented, there will be in it a memorial more lasting than marble, to the obstinacy of the Duke of Argyll. If a man wants his name handed down to posterity and never forgotten, I doubt if he could find a better way to do it. Even the great works and the splendid failures of Brunel are fast passing away from memory, leaving his name standing out in bold relief as having broken in connection with his fatal error in breaking the gauge of the English railways.

The announcement made last night by Mr. Grant Duff that he would bring in the Indian Budget on Friday, August 2nd, at 2 o'clock, was received as such it might be with "a laugh."

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—Up to last week the total fall of rain registered at Surat amounted to 30 inches.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The total fall of rain registered at Rajcote up to the 28th July amounted to 20 inches.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—We learn that the young Chief of Chuda, in Kattywar, has joined the Rajcoomar College.

THE POONA SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be opened on the 24th September, and the assault-of-arms on the 30th idem.

RAIN AT VEERUMGAUM.—The total fall of rain registered at Veerumgaum during last month amounted to 10 inches and 2 cents.

A BRAHMIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.—A Brahmin, resident of Dehgaum, has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were forty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE JUDICIAL OFFICER AT RAJCOTE.—It is stated that there are at present nearly 300 appeals for disposal before Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., Judicial Officer at Rajcote.

A SCHOOL BUILDING AT RADHUNPORE.—We learn that the Nawab of Radhunpore intends to erect in his territory a large school building for the accommodation of poor scholars.

THE CASE OF NOTE LIFTING.—We are glad to learn that the Bombay police have, with the promptitude for which that body is famous, recovered the notes of Rs. 5,000 in value which were picked up and walked off with from the Bank of Bombay on Saturday.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, F. C. Austin, a seaman of the ship China, had his thigh fractured by having accidentally fallen into the hold of the ship. He was soon removed to the European General Hospital.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Lower Mahim concerning the death of one Chandrabaee, woman. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a well.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—John Selford, a seaman of the ship Queen of India, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo woman named Laddee, residing at Narelwady, jumped down into a well on Sunday with the object of committing suicide. She was taken out alive by a policeman, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and subsequently to her own house.

MISCHIEF BY A MAD ELEPHANT AT BARODA.—It is stated that on the 27th ult., a mad elephant at Baroda somehow got out of its enclosure and injured some seven persons. Two of these unfortunate persons, says a correspondent of a native paper, have since died of the injuries they received.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Ali Abdoola was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a quantity of coffee, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a notorious character named Ebram Coondajee was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in the native town, and for having in his possession an implement for house-breaking.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Balla Rama Rudie, a shunting hamal in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with stealing a tarpaulin, belonging to the Company. He admitted the offence, and being an old offender was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A SEAMAN FOUND FLOATING IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, a man named Isaac Anderson, belonging to the American ship Winged Hunter, was found floating on a plank in the harbour, near the Time Ball Tower. The man was picked up by the police boat, and put on board his ship by Mr. Brewin, water police constable.

A CONVICT BAPTIZED.—We learn from the *Dayanodaya* that Gunputrao Madowrao (nephew to Mr. Hurreychund Chintamon, photographer), who was lately head clerk in the Civil Fund Office, and who was sentenced by the High Court for committing a fraud on the Civil Fund Office, was baptized by the Rev. — Taylor in the House of Correction on the 7th ultimo.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 321 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 51 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 235 by the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 210 were natives, and the remaining 111 were Europeans.

INFANTICIDE.—A sweeper in the employ of the Municipality, whilst cleaning out a dust-bin in Nagdevi Street on Saturday, discovered the dead body of a newly-born native male child. An inquest was held on the body the same day at the Morgue, Camateepoora, which stands adjourned till Thursday next, for enabling the police to make further enquiry into the case.

CHOLERA CASES.—A Hindoo residing on the Erskine Road was attacked with cholera on Saturday, and died on the following day. A ghorawalla, belonging to the Fire Brigade establishment, was attacked with the epidemic on Sunday. He was removed to the Police Hospital. Two natives, residing at Middle Colaba, and another man, residing in the old Powder Works, Mazagon, were attacked with the disease. In all these cases cholera mixture was speedily administered by the police.

THE GAEKWAR'S THANKSGIVING GIFT.—A Baroda correspondent of the *Guzerat Friend* says—"Your readers know, perhaps, that H. H. the present ruler of Baroda gave one lac of rupees at the time the news of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's recovery from the dangerous illness from which he was suffering was transmitted to India. Now the Bombay Government, I hear, have been incessantly requesting H. H. to use the money in some educational purposes in his own State, but, strange it is, H. H. does not like this at all. I am told he labours under the impression that to use the money once placed at their disposal would put him under obligation to that Government."

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILST BATHING.—On Sunday morning last, three seamen of the ship Euxine, named respectively John Johnson, Christopher Peters, and James Pine, went into the sea to bathe at Moody Bay. It appears that Johnson, a West Indian, could not swim; he, however, once jumped out of the boat and managed to get back again. He then jumped off a second time, and after rising to the surface of the water, cried out for assistance. Peters immediately threw an oar out of the boat, but Johnson failed to catch it, and appeared to be drowning. Pine then jumped in after him, but Johnson never came to the surface of the water again. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE CASE OF THE KAPOLE BANIA.—The case of Pragjee Lodjee, a member of the Kapole Bania caste, who recently arrived from Bhownugger to celebrate his marriage with a widow of his caste, has created great sensation among a certain portion of the Hindoo community. The woman, as we mentioned yesterday, was forcibly taken away by some members of her caste from the custody of Pragjee, and it is now reported that she has been compelled by the caste people to commit abortion, having for that purpose been concealed some where in town. The police are making diligent enquiries to find her out, but they have not as yet succeeded in their endeavours. The majority of the Hindoos are still against widow marriage, and that is the reason why there is so much agitation at present.

THE FRACAS AT VEERUMGAUM.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that Mr. Little, the full power magistrate of Ahmedabad, went to Veerumgaum on the 25th ult., to investigate the great Mahajun case. On his arrival he severely reprimanded the acting Fouzdar of the place for not making any preliminary enquiry as to the cause of the affray. After taking down the depositions of the complainants in the case, Mr. Little admitted the prisoners to bail. He left for Ahmedabad the next day, where he called both the parties concerned for further enquiry. It is said that the Mahajuns have at their disposal a fund of no less than six lacs of rupees, every pie of which they are now firmly determined to spend if need be on this case. They have resolved to engage Mr. Anstey and other members of the Bombay bar in the Sessions Court if they are unsuccessful in the Magistrate's Court.

SCRATCH REGATTA AT POONA.—It is proposed to have a Scratch Regatta on Saturday next, on which occasion Mr. Grant has again kindly offered to entertain the Club at his bungalow.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 5.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT POONA.—The pigeon shooting on Saturday afternoon was very good. The first sweepstakes, rupees two subscription, 6 birds, was taken by H. M. Grant, Esq., he having succeeded in killing the six. The second sweepstakes, same number of birds and entrance, was won by His Highness Aga Ali Shah and Mr. Manley, each having killed 5 birds. The third sweepstakes was taken by Major Acurant by killing five birds out of six.—*Ibid.*

GRAND HORSE SHOW AT POONA.—Poona is for the first time to be favoured, this season, with the interesting spectacle of a Horse Show, which is to be held on Monday, the 23rd September, and will be kept open for six days. Intending exhibitors are requested to give notice to J. E. Oliphant, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, on or before the 1st proximo, as the Exhibition will take place during the Deccan Monsoon Race Meeting, the event will be safe to prove a highly interesting one, and we trust that it may attract many exhibitors of the finest specimens of this noble and useful animal.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA CITY MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Krishnajee Kassinath, a respectable resident of the City of Poona, a short time ago filed a suit in the District Court of Poona for the recovery of damages against Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate, whom he accused of having unlawfully issued a warrant for his apprehension, which warrant was duly executed against him at the instance of a person named Chintamon Gungadhur, but whose sworn information given before Mr. Richardson did not disclose any particular offence as having been actually committed by the aforesaid Krishnajee Kassinath; as also for some other unlawful acts arising out of the same matter which are alleged to have been committed by the City Magistrate in this case. The above suit was called up before R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the District Judge of Poona, on Saturday last, the 3rd instant, for the settlement of issues, when Mr. Damodhur Gungadhur Tulwankur, and Mr. Kassinath Purusham Gadgil, Pleaders, were heard for the complainant, and Mr. Narayen Juggonath Bhidee, the Government Pleader, for the defendant, Mr. Richardson. The final hearing of the cause will take place some time towards the latter end of the present month, the exact date not being yet fixed.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—6TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LONG CAUSES.

604-71—Marjsty and Fletcher—Henry Gredon Tippett v. Meghjee Premjee and others—No appearance

631-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Motecram Tricumdass v. Girdhur Roopjee—Jefferson and Payne.

447-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurlass—Hurgopal Premsookdass and another v. Soorutram Bhaijee—Dallas and Lynch.

698-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jugjeevun Cullianjee and others v. Raghoonathjee Tarrachund and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

666-71—Mr Lynch—(for a pauper) Nizamoodin bin Nurdin P. v. Ramoodin bin Goolam, &c.—In Person.

571-71—Tyabjee—Coorjee Meghjee and others v. Jamsetjee Pereshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

76-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—William Ramsden Price and others v. Ramdyal Ruggoonathdass—No appearance.

282-72—P. Dinshaw—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B. v. Burjorjee Dorabjee—No appearance.

346-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Francisco Angus and another vs. Poonja Gungagur—No appearance.

MOTIONS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer W., petitioner—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Kessowjee Naique and others, petitioners—Manisty and Fletcher.

In the matter of the Khandeish Farming Company, Limited—Thomas Fisher Punnett, petitioner—Hearn, Cleve and, and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

690-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

343-72—C. J. Cama—Ardaseer Dhunjeebhy Wadia and others v. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—No appearance.

347-72—Jeffe son and Payne—Laljee Mowjee Vania v. Hussunbhoy Goolam Hoosein and others—No appearance.

353-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel v. Khuntao Munjee and others—No appearance.

FOR INVESTIGATION.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and another v. Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSES.

Dr. Dallas—Ramabai, widow (a pauper), v. Mirza Mahomed Isub, &c.—No appearance.

REATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

774-71—Craigie, Lynch, anc Owen—Veerjee Mahrajee v. Konjee Meghjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass. Part heard.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

679-70—Gokul—Jeevajee Kessoorlas Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbaee, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 tons, Captain J. Mathias, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

IRON VESSELS of an aggregate of 63,706 tons, nearly all steamers, were building under Lloyd's survey on the Tyne on the last day in June; 50,597 tons on the Wear same date; and 73,348 tons registered by the Liverpool underwriters, principally steamers.

THE S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain W. A. Hibbert, arrived on the 4th instant from Aden (July 26th) with a cargo of 136 boxes specie, of the value of Rs. 2,99,870, 411 packages coffee, 1 box shells, 150 boxes senna leaves, 3 boxes almonds, 40 tons sajeekhar, 96 empty casks, 4 packages sundries, and forty dock passengers. She reports a strong gale and heavy sea; she is consigned to Hajee Ebrahim Dada.

THE S.S. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain George Jeffrey, arrived yesterday from Liverpool June 29th, Malta 14th, and Port Said 19th July, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 434 bales twist, 309 cases piece goods, 711 cases machinery, 3,291 bundles iron hoops, 499 iron sheets, 614 bars iron, 12 hogsheads wine, 5 cases iron works, 40 bundles spears, 100 kegs nails, 112 packages steel, 36,000 bricks, 116 casks clay, 95 cases tobacco, 27 packages wines and spirits, 10 barrels disinfecting powder, 90 cases weights, 189 iron pillars, 40 plates iron, 21 casks rivets, 33 packages papers, 3 cases provisions, 100 barels oil, 4 cases tubes, 3 cases hosiery, 2 cases leather, 2 packages varnish, 4 cases iron plates, 10 cases thread, 1 case files, 6 cases posts, 6 millstones, 25 cases whiskey, 50 cases stout, 2 bales jute, 4 cases spirits, 4 casks chinaware, 4 cases milk, 720 rails iron, 53 cases glass, 42 cases screws and nails, 2 cases soap, 1 case cuttlery, 2,730 cases merchandise; and Mrs. Osmerod and two ayahs as passengers. She reports having encountered fresh S. W. winds and cloudy weather. She is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				AUGUST.		LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.				Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.			H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	11	m 3	8	Tuesday.....	6	6	18	m 5	11
0	48	a 5	11			6	55	a 3	11
0	43	m 4	0	Wednesday ...	7	6	49	m 5	9
1	16	a 5	10			7	27	a 4	3
1	21	m 4	0	Thursday	8	7	23	m 5	4
1	45	a 5	8			7	59	a 4	7
1	58	m 3	11	Friday	9	7	58	m 4	8
2	14	a 5	3			8	35	a 4	8
2	41	m 3	7	Saturday.....	10	8	38	m 3	7
2	49	a 5	5			9	14	a 4	7
3	27	m 3	6	Sunday	11	9	21	m 2	7
3	25	a 4	6			9	58	a 4	7
4	24	m 2	10	Monday.....	12	10	13	m 1	8
4	6	a 3	4			10	52	a 4	8

Moon—First Quarter, 12th, 10h. 42m. A.M.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agents surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to heal h." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists Druggists, and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE S. S. ATALANTA DISABLED.

THE following telegram from the P. and O. Co.'s agents at Galle was yesterday received by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.:—

Captain White, of the Peshawur, reports having spoken the s. s. Atalanta on 31st July in lat. 8·38, long. 69·40, completely disabled, screw revolving on shaft, cutter having fallen out. 24th July, lat. 11·58, long. 68·10, ship unable to steer, drifting towards Galle in the outward steamer's track.

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 5.

Sore grief lay on his brow,
Deep sorrow in his heart,
Great tears stood in his eyes,
He beckoned me apart,
And, with a broken voice,
In accents agonized,
He whispered in my ear:
"They have memorialized!"

In vain I soothed his pain
He sadly shook his head,
In vain I pressed his hand.
He'd not be comforted—
I answered "Don't be down
They may be supervised,"
He groaned a short reply:
"They have memorialized!"

He shook his scanty locks
And glared around in wrath
"I would I had them there
On t'other side of Forth,
I'd teach them to beware"—
He thus apostrophised
"All those who brave this child
And have memorialized!"

I hinted gently that
The case was not yet lost,
He wiped his barnacles,
His arms aloft he tost.
"If after all I said
And Max so well advised,
They must be daft indeed
To have memorialized!

"That Yankee egged them on
And spoke like Johnny Bright;
I thought, my calmer speech
Would have put his to flight;
And then by Harry's side
He seemed so undersized,
But notwithstanding all
They have memorialized!"

He gently turned aside.
And wiped away a tear
I heard him softly say
"Its all U. P. I fear.
Sir Seymour's gone away,
My hopes are all capsized.
The Duke is sure to say
'They have memorialized.'"

Bombay, August 1872.

THE BURIAL OF HINDOOS.

THE following petition, signed by about 200 persons, has been forwarded to the Superintendent of the Burning and Burial Ground of the Hindoo community:—

GENTLEMEN,—We see and hear that a prevention is made at Hiadoo Sonapore from burying dead children above two years of age, and also grown-up men who have the misfortune to die of small-pox, cow-pox, leprosy, and other similar diseases, and on many occasions many poor but respectable persons have had to take dead bodies for interment at Worlee village. The reasons alleged for not allowing us to inter the dead bodies of such affected children and persons are that the decomposition of dead bodies in the ground is the cause of spreading disease in the city of Bombay. This reason appears to us very weak—weak inasmuch as we see that the Mussulman community bury their hundreds of dead bodies in the vicinity of the Hindoo burning ground, and it is to be wondered at that decomposition of hundreds of dead bodies should not spread disease in the city of Bombay, and the interment of a few grown-up children and persons of the Hindoo community, who have the misfortune of losing their lives by small-pox, &c., should spread disease in this city if buried. It is against the rule of Hindoo society to burn the dead bodies of grown up children or men if they die affected with one of the above-named diseases. In every year the average rate of death of grown-up Hindoo children and persons affected with any of such diseases should not even amount to twenty in number, and therefore the prevention of their being buried in the Hindoo Sonapore ground is most pernicious to the Hindoo custom.

It is a patent fact known to all that Hindoos cannot, against the rule of their society, eat or drink anything until the dead body is completely disposed of, and how difficult and perilous it may be to the parents, friends and relations of the deceased to take the dead bodies to such a long distance as five miles on their shoulders in the hot summer sun and in the heavy showers of rain in autumn.

We therefore request you to be good enough to give your favourable consideration to this request and relieve the unfortunate relations and friends from the future hardship which (God forbid) will fall on them.

ANOTHER CLAIM CONNECTED WITH THE BURNT "AURORA."

LEO SCHUSTER AND OTHERS V. JETHA VULLUBJEE. THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED) CLAIMANTS.

At the High Court, on the 21st ult., Mr. Justice Green delivered an important Judgment in the above matter, which was argued before his Lordship some days previously.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN said:—In the above suit, on the 14th day of February 1871, a decree was made by this Court in favour of the plaintiffs and against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 21,289-14-5 with costs, when taxed, and interest on these amount of the decree at 6 per cent. per annum until payment. On the 19th day of January 1871, an order had been made for the attachment before judgment of (amongst other things) "the sum of Rs. 12,000, now or hereafter to become payable to the defendant by the Bombay Native Insurance Company, under and by virtue of a policy of insurance No. 6,492 on 200 bales of cotton consigned per Aurora, detroyed by fire, to Messrs. Jamsetjee, Reynolds & Co., of London, through their agents, Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co., of Bombay, after payment of the claim of the said Jamsetjee, Reynolds upon the said policy." The prohibitory order issued in pursuance thereof was served on one of the secretaries or agents in Bombay of the Insurance Company on the 20th January 1871. On the 22nd day of February 1871, an order was made for the execution of the decree of the 14th day of February 1871 by the attachment (amongst other things) "of the debt or sum of Rs. 12,000, due to the defendant by the Bombay Native Insurance Co., &c.," describing it in substantially the same terms as in the order for attachment before judgment. The prohibitory order issued in pursuance of the last-mentioned order of the 22nd February 1871 was served on the 10th March 1871 on one of the secretaries or agents in Bombay of the Bombay Native Insurance Company. On the 22nd June 1872 an order was made in the suit, on the application of the abovementioned claimants, the Agra Bank, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment laid on a policy of insurance No. 6,492 for three thousand four hundred pounds in the Bombay Native Insurance Company at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs issued on the 1st day of March 1871 should not be removed. The circumstances under which the claimants, the Agra Bank, seek to have the attachment removed are stated in the affidavit of their manager, Mr. Fred. T. Atkins, affirmed on the 29th day of June 1872, and are not in any respect disputed by the plaintiffs, the attaching creditors, who resist the removal of their attachment. When the summons came on before me in chambers the questions appearing to be of some difficulty and the amount at stake considerable, I directed the hearing of the summons to be adjourned into Court, and the matter was heard on the 16th July, instant. I should add that when the matter was in Chambers, the Bombay Native Insurance Company appeared by their solicitor, and declared them selves ready to pay the amount of the insurance to the party declared entitled by the Court. The material facts stated in Mr. Atkins' affidavit are as follows:—In April 1870 the defendant Jetha Vullubjee consigned to Messrs. Jamsetjee, Reynolds and Co., of London, through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., 200 bales of cotton by the ship Aurora, which, as is well known, was destroyed by fire shortly after leaving Bombay. On the 13th April 1870, the defendant drew against the consignment on the consignees in favour of their said Bombay agents two bills of exchange at six months' sight for the sums of £2,000 and £348 respectively, which bills were endorsed by Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co. to the Agra Bank. A policy of insurance on the said cotton for £3,400, which had been effected by the defendant Jetha Vullubjee in the Bombay Native Insurance Company, payable in London, was at the same time endorsed by him to the claimants, the Bank, and a letter of hypothecation, dated the same 13th April 1870, was also signed by him and by Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., of which letter I shall have to speak more at length hereafter. The two letters were accepted by Messrs. Jamsetjee Reynolds and Co., but, on presentment for payment on the 12th November 1870, were dishonoured, of which due notice was given to the drawer, Jetha Vullubjee. On the 31st March 1871, notice was given by the claimants' Bank in London to the London agents of the Insurance Company, demanding payment of the amount of the policy to which a reply was sent on the 1st April 1870, that the said agents could not pay the claim till they received instructions from the secretaries of the Insurance Company in Bombay. The affidavit then states that, besides the amount of the two bills, the claimants seek to recover under the letter of hypothecation the sum of Rs. 38,474-12-7 in respect of two other dishonoured bills against two other consignments per the same ship, one for £3,000, drawn by the defendant Jetha Vullubjee, and which became due on the 17th December 1870; and the other for £1,200, drawn by one Govindjee Dewjee, and guaranteed by the defendant Jetha Vullubjee, and which became due on the same day. At the time of the dishonour of the two latter bills the claimants, the Bank, were holders of them, and in respect of the same a redraft for Rs. 38,474-12-7 was drawn by the Bank upon the defendant Jetha Vullubjee, but had remained unpaid. The letter of hypothecation of the 13th April 1870 was, as I have stated, signed by the defendant Jetha Vullubjee, described as "drawers of the abovementioned bills," and by Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co., described as "endorsers of the abovementioned bills," and was addressed to the manager of the claimants' Bank. The material parts of it to be mentioned are the preamble or reciting part and the earlier portion of clause 4 and clause 6. The preamble is as follows:—"We have this day negotiated to you the bills of exchange, drawn and endorsed by us on Messrs. Jamsetjee, Reynolds & Co., of London, the particulars of which are noted at foot, and we have at the same time handed to you, as collateral securities for the due payment of the said bills, all the copies of the bills of lading and policies of sea insurance (original and duplicate) being shipping documents for the several goods, also stated at foot, and the agreement is understood to be to the following effect," &c. Then come clauses authorising the Bank to insure the goods against sea risks and loss by fire on shore and to charge the premia and expenses against the parties signing the letter and against the goods and to take conditional acceptances of the bills. Then comes clause 4—"It is further agreed that in certain events (and *inter alia* that which actually happened, namely, default in payment of the said two bills for £2,000 and £348) then in any or either of such cases you are hereby expressly authorised at any time thereafter without either notice to or concurrence on the part of any person or persons, and without waiting for the maturity of the bills, to sell the said goods when and as you may deem it expedient and either by public or private sale," &c., "the proceeds in the first place to be applied by you in payment of all such commissions, brokerages, charges and expenses incurred by you through any of the events abovementioned, and then in payment of such bills with overdue interest at the rate of——per cent. per annum, together with insurance, freight, and other charges and commission; and lastly, the balance (if any) to be retained and applied by you towards the payment of any other bill or bills which any of the managers of the Bank may have purchased from us, or any other demand, legal or equitable, on any account whatsoever which the Bank may have against us, or which the law of set-off or mutual credit would in any case admit, and whether we should become bankrupt or not (the goods themselves until a sale thereof to be liable for the payment of such claims, debts, or liabilities)" &c. The 6th clause is as follows:—"We also agree that notwithstanding the delivery to you of the abovementioned goods and the documents thereof, as collateral securities for the due acceptance and payment of the said bills first abovementioned, yet that recourse may be had against us as drawers or endorsers for payment of the said bills immediately upon the happening of any of the events specified in clause 4 (whether acceptance be conditional or not), but such recourse, if taken, shall in no manner prejudice your title to the said securities." It was admitted by Mr. Latham, the counsel of the plaintiffs, the attaching creditors, that it was not possible to contend against the right of the Bank to so much of the moneys payable under the policy as would cover the amount of the two bills for £2,000 and £348 and interest, and that he could not resist an order for the payment to the Bank of so much of the insurance, moneys as would be necessary for that purpose, but he contended that the Bank had no right to apply the residue of the £3,400 (after satisfying the said purpose) in part satisfaction of their claim against Jetha Vullubjee in respect of the two dishonoured bills for £3,000 and £1,200, mentioned in Mr. Atkins' affidavit, and the point in dispute was in fact as to the right of the plaintiffs on the one hand under their attachment served on the 10th March 1871, and of the claimants, the Bank, on the other under the letter of hypothecation of the 13th April 1870 to the said residue of the £3,400. Mr. Latham contended (1) that having regard to the words of the preamble or reciting part of the letter of hypothecation stating that the bills of lading and policies of insurance had been handed to the Bank as collateral securities for the due payments of the two bills therein mentioned, and that the policies of insurance were not either there or in any other part of the letter made chargeable with any claim on any other account of the Bank against the parties signing the letter, the Bank's claim against the moneys recoverable under the policy extended only to cover the two bills; and (2) admitting that the insurance moneys were applicable to any purpose to which the proceeds of a sale of the goods under clause 4 would have been applicable had the goods arrived and been sold under that clause, yet that the words "against us" in that clause meant "us" jointly, *i.e.*, Jetha Vullubjee and Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., so that any surplus of the proceeds of a sale and in the same way of the insurance moneys (after satisfying the two bills) would be applicable to satisfy only such other claim as the Bank might have against Jetha Vullubjee and Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., jointly. Mr. Marriott, on the part of the Bank, argued against these contentions, and cited the following cases as bearing on the first point, Gorden v. Ingram, 23 L. J. (ch.) 478; Ralli v. the Universal Marine Insurance Co., 31 L. J. (ch.) 313; and Ladbrook v. Leigh, 4 DeG. and p. 106. Now, with regard to the second point, I feel the less difficulty in holding that the word "us," though a plural word, can in the present case be taken as denoting a single individual, when I find that at the foot of the letter Jetha Vullubjee, though a single individual, is described as "drawers of the abovementioned bills." Further, in at least two places in the letter "us" is used as meaning "one or either of us the parties signing the letter." In the preamble we have the words "bills of exchange drawn and endorsed by *us*." Now, it is quite clear they did not jointly both draw and endorse the bill, but one of the parties drew and the other endorsed; and in clause 6 the words occur "recourse may be had against us as drawers or endors

21st May, noticed with regret that it should not have occurred to the Master Attendant to remain at his office on the beach on the night of the 1st May, and His Excellency in Council cannot accept the view taken by Mr. Dalrymple that he has been relieved from all executive duties by the G. O. of 22nd July 1868, re-constituting the Marine Department. That order clearly implies that the Master Attendant is to exercise control over every department of his office, and there could obviously be no occasion on which such control was more necessary than on the approach of, and during dangerously stormy weather.

17. The Committee bring prominently to notice that the Deputy Master Attendant had two years ago been furnished with an aneroid which the Government Astronomer undertook to examine and change monthly, but that Captain Crowther failed to avail himself of this arrangement, and that had he done so he would have been in possession of the same meteorological information on the evening of the 1st May as was possessed so unprofitably by the Government Astronomer. Captain Crowther has himself stated that had he been in possession of this information, he would at once have sent the ships to sea.

18. It would appear that Captain Crowther relied implicitly on the Marine barometer. Without entering on a discussion on the merits of these instruments, the Government consider that, in neglecting the additional aid which would have been afforded by an aneroid accurately corrected, Captain Crowther deprived himself of a most important guide in determining the existence of danger to the shipping in the roads.

19. Another precaution that was neglected by the Deputy Master Attendant was the firing of the Fort guns, which should have formed part of the signal given at midnight on the 1st May. Owing to this important omission, two principal officers of the Marine Department did not arrive on the beach until long after midnight, and it seems even possible that had the guns been fired, some of the ships occupying the outer berths might have put to sea.

20. Passing from the subject of the preventive measures which should have been adopted prior to, and at the commencement of the storm, the Government have to pronounce on the conduct, when the crisis actually arrived, of the officers of the several departments concerned. These were the officers of the Marine Department, the Police, and the Military Officers in charge of the rocket apparatus. To these last and to the officers of the garrison, who were with their men speedily on the scene of disaster, the Government have already offered their thanks for the devotion they throughout displayed, and for the success which attended their efforts.

21. With respect to the officers of the Marine Department who, under the orders of Captain Crowther, were present on the beach during the tempest, their conduct seems to have been praiseworthy. So far as scope was allowed for their energies they appear to have acted with zeal, skill, and courage. That they were not more successful was owing to causes beyond their control. They were ill furnished with means for accomplishing what was required of them. They were unrecognized, pushed aside, and in many instances excluded from their appropriate field of duty by official and non-official actors in the scene. Had these officers been well provided and left to themselves, the hurricane of the 2nd May might have had less lamentable results.

22. The most prominent and unfortunate feature of the proceedings of the the Marine Department was the entire absence of the Master Attendant. It seems probable, indeed, that if he had been present on the beach during the struggle with the gale, much of the confusion, inefficiency, misdirected energy, and consequent loss of life which occurred might have been avoided, if only for the respect and confidence which his presence would have inspired.

23. The Governor in Council has already alluded to Mr. Dalrymple's omission to remain at his office during the night of the 1st May; that unfortunate error of judgment was enhanced by his not setting out to the scene of disaster immediately he received intelligence of the character of the storm, which was between three and four on the morning of the 2nd May. The result was that he failed to reach the beach until after the gale was over. When he made the attempt after daylight on the 2nd, the gale was at its highest and his carriage was upset by the violence of the wind. This accident, however, did not happen until Mr. Dalrymple had completed more than half his journey, when, as the Committee justly observe, he should, instead of walking back to his house, have halted at the neighbouring hotel and have gone on to the beach later in the day. The fact that he was able to return to his house on foot seems to show that he was not so far disabled by his accident as to incapacitate him for exertion throughout the duration of the gale.

24. On full consideration of the evidence taken by the Committee, the Governor in Council feels bound to record his opinion that Mr. Dalrymple failed to justify his absence from the scene of his duties on this important occasion, and that he has rendered himself amenable to censure for his neglect. In passing this censure upon an officer who has rendered excellent service on previous similar occasions, and in thus endorsing the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, the Governor in Council deems it proper to observe that he cannot approve the tone of some of the passages in the report which relate to Mr. Dalrymple's conduct. His Excellency in Council especially disapproves of the sarcastic allusion to Mr. Dalrymple's age, which is contained in the 11th paragraph, and which was quite uncalled for.

25. Nor can the Governor in Council concur in the opinion recognised by the Committee in respect of Major Bowen's conduct on this occasion, which does not seem to be supported by the recorded evidence. The Governor in Council considers Major Bowen to have been much to blame for having assumed the functions of the officers of the Marine Department. In so doing he neglected his own duty, prevented others from doing theirs, and did it for them unskilfully, not without very deplorable results.

26. Major Bowen has stated in his defence that he was unable to recognize the Marine Officers who wear no distinguishing dress, and that he undertook their duty because he was under the impression that they were not doing it themselves.

27. It is, the Government think, impossible to reach the evidence recorded by the Committee without arriving at the conclusion that the interference of the Police Commissioner was carried out in defiance of remonstrances addressed to him by at least the officer of the Marine Department, as well as by the Commander of the Hotspur. Major Bowen's assertion that he did not know by sight any of the officers of the Marine Department, except the Master Attendant and the Deputy Master Attendant, is scarcely creditable to an officer who at the time had acted as Commissioner of Police for upwards of eighteen months, and whose duties included the superintendence of the Marine Police. But be this as it may, Major Bowen's ignorance of the "personnel" of the Marine Department is no justification for his conduct. He had only to enquire whether there was any Marine official present to be informed that Mr. Barlett was on the spot and ready to adopt those means of saving the shipwrecked crew of the Hotspur which, in his opinion, and in the opinion of other nautical men present, were those best calculated to ensure success.

28. The evidence as to the amount of obstruction and confusion caused by the crowd in the immediate neighbourhood of the wrecks is somewhat conflicting, but that this was at times considerable and highly prejudicial to the success of the operations in progress on the beach is certain. This obstruction and confusion it was Major Bowen's business to have prevented with the police force, assisted, if necessary, by the Military; instead of which he was occupied in paralysing the energy of the officers of the Marine Department by usurping their functions. The Governor in Council, while recognizing the zeal and energy displayed by Major Bowen during the storm, is compelled to censure him for this serious misapprehension of his duty.

29. It only remains for the Government to review those portions of the Committee's report which relate to the appliances for saving life and property on occasions of shipwreck, and contain recommendations offered for the amendment of existing deficiencies, which, as shown by the Committee, are lamentable.

30. As regards the appliances at present available, there is a rocket apparatus kept at the Fort, but only one rocket tube, which on the 2nd May was soon seriously injured by frequent use. There are three cradles in good order, but the ropes are old, and no one considers it his business to renew them.

31. The Government accept the suggestions of the Committee in paragraph 17, which are that three complete sets of life saving apparatus of the kind described in the latest instructions to the Royal Artillery be made up, and that they be distributed and kept in perfect working order, with transport always available as detailed by the Committee.

32. As regards the regulation of the proceedings to be taken for the preservation of life and property in similar occurrences, it appears that at present there are, practically speaking, no regulations. No one has any idea to whom he has to look for direction and, as if to take away all possibility of his having any, the Marine officers have no distinguishing dress. It is sufficiently evident that no orderly or efficient action is possible unless the Marine officials are invested with some uniform or easily seen badge of distinction.

33. With the addition of a provision to this effect, the Government accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Committee which they resolve to adopt and embody in a Code of Rules, which will be communicated for the strictest observance by all the departments concerned.

34. The Government resolve to request the gentlemen (1) Colonel Cadell, (2) the Master Attendant, (3) the Inspector-General of Police, to frame this Code, taking for their close guidance the recommendations of the Committee as contained in paragraph 17, and with such additions as may, after the fullest consideration and after communication with all the Government departments concerned, appear to be required.

35. The Government attach special importance to the recommendations contained in section B of the recommendations of the Committee with reference to the use of the rocket apparatus, and to the Marine Department furnishing annually, before the season of the monsoon arrives, every master of a vessel in the roads with a copy of the circulars (Appendix A and B of the report) containing the directions to be followed at that season of the year. The Marine Department should also be directed to insist on a strict observance of the Port Rules in regard to the anchorage and berthing of ships.

36. These instructions should occupy a prominent place in the Code of Rules to be prepared for the formal sanction of the Government.

THE BEEF WE EAT.

I THINK the most tantalizing tune ever played in India is that which, at a ball, the band brays out at supper time—"the Roast Beef of Old England." For of beef as it should be—real, juicy, bovine flesh—we have but memories, faint, fleeting, and tender as any sung by the poet. A love that for years has lain under the daisies; a pleasure that years ago bloomed and withered on life's dry stem; an aspiration that has long died down to resignation; none of these,—no circumstance of the sad, sweet days that are no more can be half so hopelessly dear to the heart of the truly philosophical exile, who has learnt wisdom with years, or cherished with such pathetic stress of forlorn longing as the memory of British butcher's meat. People live to green old age in England not because their livers are safe from the sun's toasting-fork, nor, as dullards suppose, because their lives are quiet and uneventful, but simply because they get good food. But in Bombay just now it is impossible to get decent meat. Perhaps there is no market of its size and so importance badly supplied. I suppose the European population could dispose of 30 to 40 fat sheep daily if they could get them. The oldest butcher can hardly remember such a thing as a gram-fed mutton carcase, and the other day four sheep were the entire amount sent. The Byculla Club gets one, the Bombay Club gets another, and the hotels fight for the rest, while the general public goes on eating goat, to which it has grown accustomed. Buffalo beef, and little enough of that I am assured on undeniable authority, is nearly all that is procurable. There is a large population wanting good meat and willing to pay for it. It is quite true that the past season was a mortal one for cattle; but even the strait to which up-country people were reduced should have been the opportunity of a man of ordinary prudence and foresight who would undertake the business of the meat supply. I don't suppose the present state of things can be traced to anybody's fault,—the sin I impute to the trading host is, the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. Nobody seems to care enough about his business to do it thoroughly well. If an European were to attempt to provide well-fed beef and mutton, the native dealers have sufficient enterprize to muster all their forces to try to ruin him by combination and quiet little arrangements as is their wont, but like the dog in the manger they will neither do the work themselves nor suffer anybody else to do it. At its best Indian meat is but poor stuff, while what we get now is in honest truth hardly worth the trouble of eating. Calcutta is far ahead of us in this respect; their mutton is really good, while ours I do not hesitate to say, even when it is real mutton and not goat, is miserably inferior to that of most up-country stations. They say that the sheep sent down by rail are frequently detained on the line, shunting here and halting there, till they arrive famished, but this needs confirmation. They talk about teaching the arts of life to the natives of India. May I advocate the establishment of a few stock-breeding and fattening scholarships, the curriculum of instruction to include experience of grazing farms and fortnightly fairs in England, and a course of Newgate market. It turns out that the modern Hindoo is abandoning the ancient and holy traditions of his race and creed when he denies himself the tender steak and the nutritious sirloin, for of old his ancestors enjoyed these gifts of a bountiful providence as much as it is now our inalienable Britannic right to do. I don't believe it is any business of the Government or of the Municipality; but to do the great right of giving us good meat for fair price, I wish they could do the little wrong of keeping a farm or two, and spending their profits on agricultural education.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

EXTRAORDINARY TIGER SHOOTING.

DEAR SIR,—I send you the accompanying extract from a letter received lately from an acquaintance, in case you may agree with me in thinking it worth insertion. I do not, however, endorse the writer's ideas: nor do I doubt that many of your readers will not consider his mode of fighting the noble animal as altogether sportsmanlike:—

"My dear ——— * * * * You ought to take to the plan I have lately adopted of shooting tigers, or if you continue to follow up wounded tigers on foot you will be sure to come to grief some day. My plan is this, I use the old Kentucky pea-rifle, 80-bore, which you may remember, and which I had with me in Texas and Colorado. Since then I got it converted into a breech-loader, and it now takes 3½ drams of powder and a hollow picket nearly 3 diameters in length, made of thin steel and coated with platinum to give it weight and enable it to take the rifling. There is a small screw-plug in the base which can be taken out and replaced by a screw-driver. The cases which, on account of the smallness of the bore, are very long, and the pickets, I am obliged to get out from Springfield, Massachusetts, as there are none manufactured in England. There is no recoil from the heavy charge, as the barrel has such great weight and length, and the picket is comparatively light for its length. Well, the secret of my bagging to a certainty every tiger that I hit with a single bullet from this pea-rifle is this that I fill up the hollow in the picket with 9 to 10 grains of strychnine of Scheele's strength. This is, I reckon, an overdose, as, I believe one grain of this strength would kill a tiger; but I give him to the extent the picket will hold. With this bullet so prepared, as far as eventually bagging is concerned, it does not matter in the slightest degree in what part of the body you hit the tiger; all that is necessary is that the bullet penetrate the skin somewhere, and if you sit down and smoke your pipe, as I generally do after firing, you will find the animal lying dead in from ten minutes to an hour or so, according, I fancy, as to whether the picket breaks up at a large or a small vein. When found the tiger is frequently as stiff as if he had been shot for three days previously. It is very curious to watch the effects of the strychnine which appear to vary a good deal. On one occasion I came on a tiger that I had a few minutes before wounded in the fleshy part of the hind leg; he was standing motionless, with his legs spread out like a four-legged stool, and panting like an express steam-engine. I did not mind going up to within a few yards of him, as I had my 3 barrel breech-loader in my hand (this is a gun you have not seen, it has two 12 bore barrels and one .450 express barrel where the upper rib would have been and is very little heavier than an ordinary double 12 bore), but he nevertheless took no notice of me, although he must have seen me. I then went gradually nearer, but he never moved, and at last, not wishing to keep the beast in pain, I went up into a tree just above him and punched a neat hole in his skull with a solid picket from the Kentucky. On several other occasions I have seen a tiger which I had wounded walking through the jungle apparently all right, but falling into convulsions whenever a twig or branch of a tree which he was passing under touched his back.

To show you how infallible is this method of killing a tiger, I once fired at a tiger dashing across me at full tear, and made sure I had missed him; but the same evening after I had returned from shooting, a cowherd reported a dead tiger in the jungle where I had been. I instantly repaired to the spot by torchlight, for fear some *dhers* might eat him, and at once saw it was the tiger I had fired at. After at least half-an-hour's search for a bullet mark, we at last found the picket imbedded in one of the joints of his tail, within about one foot from the tip of it. I learned this idea from an elephant hunter, I met at Ntetwe in Southern Central Africa; he told me he has frequently bagged elephants by this means at from 400 to 500 yards; but he used a very heavy rifle, and I fancy his shells would have held 20 or 25 grains at least. I had no opportunity of trying it there myself, as I had no means of obtaining strychnine. Of course if you take to my plan you must do as I do with every animal you bag, that is, collect dry wood and burn him the moment his skin is off, albeit to the great disgust of the village *gers*, many of whom are as fond of tiger's flesh as he sometimes is of theirs."

SOLID BALL.

"I HAVE a fresh cold," said a gentleman to his acquaintance. "Why do you have a fresh one? Why don't you have it cured?"

WHY is a pig's tail like a carving-knife?—Because is it flourished over a ham.

WHY it is easy to break into an old man's house?—Because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

A VERY sad occurrence took place at the ball given in Belfast to the officers of the Channel Fleet. A young lady, Miss Montgomery, fell whilst dancing, and sustained injuries to the spine which proved fatal in a few hours.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SNAKES IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—There is an old adage about "prevention" and "cure." I have seen many columns of your paper occupied with an important discussion respecting a cure for snake bites, the most scientific results of which are not, as yet, very comforting. I am not aware whether His Majesty of Oudh is contemplating a sort of international congress, at which the snakes of all nations and species shall be represented in order to afford their own evidence in the matter experimentally, but a paragraph in your local column announces that His Majesty requires an immediate supply of *twenty thousand* for his menagerie, and that they are arriving by daily basket-loads as baskets of mangoes! Will it be impertinent to ask whether the authorities approve of this, or whether, if, by some little accident, such as the breaking of a few wires, or what not, a small door should be opened in His Majesty's snakery, the community of Calcutta would be greatly benefited by the sudden—or gradual—inroad of 20,000 of those delectable creatures—to wander, to breed, and to muster about the city?

Calcutta, July 31. PREVENTION.

FORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Your issue of the 26th ultimo contained a letter signed "H. W. S." on the necessity for the construction of forts. It is impossible for any one who has read the history of the Mutiny not to desire that this subject should again be ventilated. It was, I remember, much talked of and written about some few years since, but most of us are sinking again into a state of false security. "Forearmed is forewarned," and it would seem that the erection at every station of a small field-work easily defended by a small number of men would not be a matter of great cost. Most military stations stand on the banks of rivers, where here and there a high land jutting out offers an admirable site for a fort. Lord Napier in a recent minute pointed out clearly the dangers that may beset the British rule in this country at any time, and few will be found to call our noble old leader an alarmist. If these things are so, should not the public strive in every way, through the medium of the press, to draw the attention of Government to so simple a means of defence?

W. R. B.

THE SECRETS OF POLITICAL ORATORY.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent says:—

An odd trial during the early part of the week, in which the Central Press Association were the defendants and a reporter the plaintiff, opened out a peculiar political secret. The plaintiff sued for wrongful dismissal from his post. The defence was, that he had neglected his duties as reporter, especially on the occasion of the Conservative demonstration at Manchester. The defendants in fact complained that the plaintiff went down to report Mr. Disraeli's speech, but that the *Times* reporter obtained the earliest information, and that that paper was therefore in advance of the Press Association in its publication of Mr. Disraeli's oration. The reporter replied to this:—"True it was that the *Times'* report was the first and fullest; but why?—Mr. Disraeli rehearsed his speech in the forenoon of the day on which he delivered it, and at length, with emphasis and gesture, to two reporters of the *Times*, and the speech was thus half-printed before it was in fact all delivered." This statement was of course a surprise to many persons who did not know the secrets of political oratory. It is not very astonishing, however. Mr. Disraeli was not speaking to Manchester, but to the world at large. But the story does throw some light on impromptu eloquence: public speaking is the art of delivering speeches learned off by heart, with apparent naturalness. But, though the *Times'* report was the earliest, it appears it was also the flattest, and was unrelieved by any of the sallies of humour and sparkle of some of the other reports. Mr. Disraeli could not be as eloquent to his audience of two reporters. He wanted the preliminary dinner and champagne, the footlights and the ten thousand admiring dirty faces of the Manchester audience.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE local Government have again addressed the Government of India relative to the construction of a breakwater at Madras.

In his report on the harbours of the Madras Presidency, Mr. Robertson states that he has come to the same conclusion with the Committee, in preferring a breakwater to any enclosed harbour, because, 1st, for an equal sum of money it will give much more *deep* water; 2ndly, it will create a considerable length of sufficiently smooth water at the coast line to enable boats to land or to come to jetties; and, 3rdly, vessels can enter and quit more easily from behind a breakwater than through the one entrance of a harbour; while an enclosed harbour on so open a coast as that of Madras would admit so great a swell that vessels would be dashed to pieces in entering. The Madras Government in their letter to the Government of India remark that they feel the greatest satisfaction in finding so complete a concurrence between Mr. Robertson's general views and the conclusions arrived at by the local Committee. But they do not concur with the former, either as to the use of a pier carried out to the site of the work, or as to the necessity of any further delay in undertaking it. They consider the latter objection to have been conclusively met by the memorandum of the Officiating Chief Engineer, and their experience of the existing pier at Madras, which, though only 300 yards long, has been twice broken through by vessels driven from their anchorage, leads them to apprehend that dependence on a staging of four times that length, and exposed to similar danger in much greater proportion, will eventually result in increased expense and delay. They therefore urgently request the favourable consideration of the Government of India to their proposal that the work, as planned by the Committee with sea-slopes and ends as designed by Mr. Robertson, shall be sanctioned for immediate execution from Loan Funds at a probable cost of 1½ million sterling; and that the Government of India will be pleased to allot the sum of Rupees 14,000,000 for expenditure during the current year to provide for the following outlay, namely:—

				Rs.
Plant and Tools	...	...	...	1,20,000
Twenty Barges	...	...	...	80,000
Four Steam Tugs	...	...	...	2,00,000
Shipping Pier	...	...	...	4,00,000
Quarry Work	...	...	...	5,00,000
Superintendence	...	...	...	50,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	50,000
				14,00,000

The necessity for early action the Madras Government remark has very lately been enforced upon them by the disastrous storm of the 2nd May in which so much life and property were endangered and lost, and they trust that the information formerly laid before the Government of India and now completed will be deemed satisfactory and conclusive enough to ensure such action being provided for in next official year.

GAMBLING AT TIENTSIN.

THE following romantic incident is reported to have taken place very recently in Peking. A young man, an inveterate gambler, finding himself stripped of everything he possessed, risked on his last throw—the traditional Chinese stake—his sister. He lost, of course, or the story had ended here, and forthwith made an arrangement with the winner to bring a cart the same night to the house where, with an elder brother and his wife, the fair prize resided. At the appointed time the cart came, but the young lady, who seems to have got wind of the transaction, was nowhere to be found. The two ravishers, thinking she had gone over to her sister-in-law's rooms, knocked there several times but without receiving any answer. It required but little force to push open a rickety Chinese door and find their way inside, when they saw, rolled up on the *k'ang*, a bundle of clothes, evidently containing what they were in quest of. This they seized and thrust bodily into the cart, driving off at (a mule's) full speed to the house of the intended possessor. There the bundle was taken out and carried in-doors, but on unwrapping its many folds they found, to their horror, it contained—not the small-footed captive they expected to find hiding her blushes in her hands—but the still warm body of a dead priest! The mystery has since been satisfactorily cleared up. The girl, it appears, had never gone near her sister in-law's at all; but the latter had profited by the absence of her husband on official business to admit to a *tête-à-tête* this *spiritual* votary of Buddha. Hearing the knocking the lady had run into an adjoining room; the priest hid himself in a quilt, and, either before or after being put into the cart, managed himself to take away the life he would in all probability have been called upon to forfeit.—*North China Herald.*

DENTIST.—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

"HAVE you ever seen a mermaid, captain?" asked a lady on board the Margate boat. "I've seen a good many fish-women, madam, if that's what you mean," was the reply.

"DON'T you think, husband, that you are apt to believe everything you hear?" "No, madam, not when you talk."

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE.

(*Times*, July 11.)

"ENGLAND ought to rejoice that there is a route open to her through Mesopotamia, 1,280 miles shorter than the Red Sea or any other route." Those are the words of one of the experienced officials whose opinions on the "Euphrates Valley Route" to India were requested by the Foreign Secretary a few months ago, but we are not sure that the congratulation would be echoed by anybody charged with the duty of deciding between the plans received. Consuls and Vice-Consuls to the number of a score or so replied promptly and copiously to Lord Granville's invitation, and the result is a volume of 75 interesting pages just laid before Parliament. Perhaps, if only one "route" were "open" in the contemplated direction, we might make the best of it and be satisfied; but it happens that there are nine, to say the least, of these competing lines, and the fervour and partiality with which their respective claims are discussed would astonish any person unacquainted with the characteristic enthusiasm of Orientalists. Without venturing, therefore, on the perils of private judgment, we will endeavour to give the public some general explanation of the subject and its bearings.

Time was, and not so very long since, when the only route to India from this country was by a four months' voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. This tedious passage was superseded in the last generation by the "Overland Route," across Egypt, which transported the passenger at once to Suez, and left him with what was then thought a short and easy run, by way of the Red Sea, to Bombay. Practically this is the route to India at present, improved, of course, by the opening of the Suez Canal. If, however, the reader will throw a glance over any ordinary map, he will see in an instant what remains to be done, and understand how impossible it appears to Anglo-Saxon enterprise to rest without attempting it. On a smaller scale the peninsula of Arabia is still to us what the continent of Africa was fifty years ago, and the route round by Aden seems to entail as unnecessary a circuit as the old route round the Cape. Exactly, therefore, as we then struck out a road across Egypt it is now—and has long been—proposed to strike out a road across Turkey, so as to save the tiresome passage along the coasts of Arabia. In short, instead of transporting the passenger to Suez, it is intended to convey him to Bussorah, near the head of the Persian Gulf, so that for more or less of the distance the road would run along the farfamed country lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris. Here, however, the divergences of projectors begin. In the first place, there is no agreement about the point of departure. Some would start from the Black Sea, some from the Mediterranean. Some would rest at Bussorah and be thankful; others would refuse the sea passage altogether, and continue the line of railway, across Persia and Beloochistan, to our own Indian territory. These various routes are necessarily known to few, and the few are by no means of one mind in estimating their capabilities. In fact, we hardly remember a question more replete with difficulties. It is a choice, we may almost say, not of adventures, but of chimeras. We mean no disrespect to the authorities before us, but whereas every scheme involves so much of the unknown as to amount almost to a leap in the dark, such information as we do obtain is often hopelessly conflicting. Nevertheless, some day or other something will probably be done, for the considerations impelling us in this direction are exceedingly cogent.

First, it is argued with great force that we want an "alternative" line to India—a second string to our bow. Between India and England a route should be always open, and the route we now use may, it is said, be closed by the incidents of European war. Apart, however, from this reflection there is that shortening of a journey so dear to Anglo-Saxon hearts. It is said that upwards of 1,000 miles or fully fourteen days, might be saved by some one or other of the new lines, so that the passage from Britain to Bombay might be accomplished in little more than a week. Of course, all kinds of facilities and advantages would follow on this condition; nor is it, we suppose, to be denied that the work itself is practicable to a combination of engineers and capitalists. But who is to find the capital, and how are the engineers to be employed? We forbear to calculate the amount of funds required, but, as it is pardonable to doubt the pecuniary prospects of the adventure, we may ask who provides the guarantee? Without a guarantee we suppose capital would not be forthcoming for such a project; and would the obligation be undertaken by Turkey, England, or India? What would be the nature of the service or traffic? There could be no doubt of the magnificence of the termini to be brought into connexion. Not merely England and India, but Europe and Asia would be joined together. The resources of such a line might certainly be prodigious, but they are unhappily, obscure. Then, as to setting the engineers to work, we must first make a choice of our line, and afterwards plunge into regions about which it seems uncommonly hard to ascertain anything accurately. Arabs, we are assured by one witness, are among the most intelligent, conscientious, and upright of mankind. We think we have seen rather a different account of this interesting race; but before our line reached the banks of the Indus we should leave the Semitic people far behind, and come in contact with Aryans, it may be of pure extraction, but still of highly ambiguous disposition. Who will answer for the south east of Persia, or the central regions of Beloochistan? Of the country, again, what are we to say, when its most ardent admirers confess to an amount of pestilence, desolation, penury, and barrenness terrible to think of? To be sure, many of these places were once the seats of civilized Empires, but those days have long gone by, and the reports speak of districts as uninhabitable as the wilds of Central America. But the great railway, it will be said, will change all this, and once more restore the East to its primitive condition. Perhaps so, but the adventure, we must confess, does not appear any the easier from being attentively studied.

The truth of these remarks would not, we suppose, in a general way be contested by anybody; but neither, in a general way, would the apparent conclusion be admitted. If the Americans had been swayed by considerations of this kind, they would never have joined the Atlantic with the Pacific, and it may be taken as certain that if they were in our place there would soon be a railway to India. Indeed, as we look around we seem to discern the moment of action approaching. The scheme has been discussed for more years than we care to reckon. If it has never been effectually promoted, it has, at any rate, never been dropped. Parliament has taken it into consideration, Governments have acknowledged the importance of the subject, and the projects now introduced into the Money Market would seem to imply that capital is not thought particularly timid at this conjuncture. Perhaps in the multitude of routes, as of counsellors, there may be safety for us, and it would not be exactly in accordance with English nature if, after acknowledging that a thing was highly desirable and ascertaining the various ways of doing it, we should end by not doing it at all. The decisions, however, to be formed are many and important. We have to resolve on a point of departure and on a point of destination. Shall we stop at the head of the Persian Gulf, and be content to travel the rest of the way by sea; or shall we make a clean job of the affair while we are about it, and carry on our line to India? These are very difficult questions. We get a faint image of the difficulty in the controversies respecting the Channel Passage, but most people know something about Dover and Calais, whereas the people acquainted with Turkey and Persia are very few in number, and they don't agree. However, that is how the case now stands, and the subject is at least full of interest for us, even if it be encumbered, as we have shown, with perplexities of no ordinary kind.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 12.)

THE calculations of the Cincinnati managers have been signally justified by the proceedings at Baltimore. A few weeks ago it was scarcely credible that the Democratic party should adopt "Massa Greeley" as their candidate for the Presidentship. Even in the United States, where political surprises have been reduced to a system, and political passions are as short-lived as they are violent; even after a civil war which had overturned the fundamental compromises on which the Constitution had been built up, and converted a Federal into a national Government—so absolute a revolution as this seemed to transcend the bounds of possibility. That a great historical party should falsify all their antecedents; that a party which had furnished so many statesmen to the commonwealth should submit to the guidance of a wrong-headed journalist, destitute alike of intellectual culture and political wisdom; that a party which has all along been indentified with Southern ideas and Southern prejudices should accept as its chief a free soiler, an abolitionist, a leader in the anti-slavery crusade, under whatever name it has been carried on; could inconsistency itself go such lengths as these? The Cincinnati managers thought that it could, and in that confidence they nominated Mr. Greeley. The nomination, as might have been expected, was received with an outburst of Democratic scorn. But the practical tendencies of American politicians soon asserted themselves, and in the possibility of running a candidate who could beat General Grant the Democrats began to see compensation for many sacrifices. Nor should it be forgotten, in estimating the conduct of the party, that the sacrifices have not been all on one side. The course of events has brought Mr. Greeley nearer to the Democrats at the same time that it has brought the Democrats nearer to Mr. Greeley. Upon the question which has bound the Republicans together ever since the close of the war the typical Republican now holds Democratic opinions. The cardinal doctrine of the party which supports General Grant is that the condonation of the South means the condemnation of the North. They claim to have shown extraordinary clemency in not inflicting the full penalties of treason upon a community which is no better than a band of conquered rebels. If it is suggested that bygones may now be allowed to be bygones, still more if it is hinted that the war was after all nothing more than a rough but conclusive method of solving a constitutional problem which three generations of Americans had failed to solve by peaceable means, the speaker is set down as one who wishes to undo the results of the conflict and to hand back the negroes to their old oppressors. Upon this point Mr. Greeley and the Liberal Republicans are distinctly at issue with the Administration, and the Democrats have some right to say that agreement upon an immediate and practical question such as the readmission of the South to political rights ought to outweigh any amount of difference upon matters of political theory. If Mr. Greeley and the Democrats have no common principles, they have, at all events, a common policy; and in the case of a party which has been so isolated as the Democrats have been of late years, it is a great gain to find themselves once more in harmony with a body of opinion large enough to give them a chance of again becoming a majority. So far as political morality is concerned, the Democrats can make out a sufficiently good case. The election of Mr. Greeley will mean that the Administration and the country are agreed that the South shall no longer be left standing at the door of the Constitution asking fruitlessly to be readmitted within it. It will mean the restoration of the Southern States to their rights as co-equal members of the American Federation, and the restoration of the Southern whites to their rights as citizens of the United States. General Grant's re-election, on the other hand, will show that in refusing to make these concessions the Government and Congress have rightly interpreted the wishes of the American people, and that they will be supported in going on as they have begun. The result of the election will thus determine for four years to come whether the animosities that grew out of the war are to be allowed to die out or to be kept alive by a series of disabilities. Men who can feel and act together upon this point may fairly agree to differ upon a good number of others.

Whether in nominating Mr. Greeley the Democrats have consulted the ultimate interests of their party or of the country is another and a more difficult question. On the one hand, it may be urged that since the formation of a new party which shall unite in a single organization what is best among Republicans and Democrats is the cardinal requirement of American politics, and since nothing succeeds like success, the first thing to be considered was how a battle could be won soonest. There is a chance that by accepting the Liberal Republican nomination the Democrats may return not indeed a Democratic candidate, but a candidate who does not reject Democratic support. If this calculation proves true, the effect of the victory will be immediately seen in a large accession of recruits to the party standard. There would be a further advantage in the probability that a victory might soften the excessive angularity of the extreme section of the Democrats, and induce them to abandon those impracticable dreams of undoing what was done by the war which have gone so far towards reducing the party to its present impotence. In short, all the ordinary impulses which affect political organizations seem to point to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley, and the Baltimore Convention has not been superior to these common-place influences. On the other hand, the nomination of Mr. Greeley had given the Democrats a chance of winning over to their side that section of American opinion which has for some time been most hopelessly alienated. The best elements of Liberal Republicanism, the elements which make the secession respectable in spite of the eccentricities of those who have arrogated its management to themselves, are disgusted with the result of the Cincinnati Convention. They feel that the final cause of the secession has been sacrificed by the choice of the party having fallen upon a man who rejects almost all its principles. They dislike General Grant, partly, indeed, because of his policy towards the South, but no less because of his adherence to a protectionist tariff, and because of his allowing himself to be made the tool, if not the accomplice of dishonest adventurers. Mr. Greeley, they say, represents but a single element in this compound hostility. He is anxious to reunite the separated members of the American Federation; but he is radically and ostentatiously unsound on the tariff, and has at times shown a disposition to overlook convenient political immorality which has not been surpassed by General Grant himself. What they want is a leader whom they can trust upon all three points instead of upon one alone—a leader who would command his principles by his character and antecedents, not one whose antecedents have to be ignored or softened in order to make them square with his principles. Such a leader, if the Cincinnati Convention had been better advised, it might, they think, have given them in Mr. Adams, and though they may vote for Mr. Greeley in preference to General Grant, they won'd have been better pleased if the Democrats had undone so far as was possible the blunder of the Liberal Republicans and had nominated Mr. Adams as their candidate. It is on the cards, to say the least, that the chances of success on the part of the coalition would have been increased if this step had been taken at Baltimore. Mr. Greeley would have had a very strong pressure put upon him to withdraw from the contest, and there is nothing in his character inconsistent with the belief that rather than divide the opposition he would have consented. In that case the Democratic Administration section of the Liberal Republicans—the men who cry out for "anybody to beat Grant"—would have gone over as a matter of course to Mr. Adams, while there would have been a considerable accession of voters from among a class who will now either vote for General Grant, as for a man of whom, at all events, they know the worst, or not vote at all. As has been said, the men of this latter stamp would have been precisely the kind of recruits the Democratic party most need. The new organization, by whatever title it would ultimately have been known, would have included in its ranks all that is most enlightened and respectable in American politics. Whatever of reserve of statesmanship there is in the country would have gravitated towards this party as to its natural home, and there would have been some chance of seeing the constitutional issues which are now waiting for settlement approached in a temper not altogether unworthy of their importance. Even if immediate success had not attended such a nomination, the beneficial consequences of the formation of such a party would have been incalculable. It would have introduced a new spirit into the conduct of public affairs. It would have insensibly made it impossible even for a triumphant majority to set honesty and political principle at defiances and to carry on the business of the country upon methods, which are at best but a weak reproduction of those affected by the Erie Ring. It is deeply to be regretted that the Democrats have sacrificed this great opportunity to the supposed needs of the immediate struggle.

THE COST OF A RICHMOND DINNER IN THE OLDEN TIMES.—We find in the Lansdowne Manuscripts," that about Christmas 1509, certain officials of the Comptroller of King Henry the VIIth dined together at the village of Shene, now called Richmond, on the banks of the Thames; and that at the end of the entertainment "my host" of the Star and Garter, with many salutations, landed to them the following bill:—"For brede, 13d.; ale, 3s. 4d.; wyne, 10d.; two leynes moton, 8d.; maribones, 6d.; powdred beef, 5d.; two capons, 2s.; two geese, 14d.; five conys, 15d.; one legge moton 5lb., 11b. weight, 4½.; six plovers 18d.; six pecions, 5d.; two dozen larkes, 12d.; salt and sauce, 6d.; butter and eggs, 10d; wardens and quynces, 12d.; herbes, 1d.; spices, 2s. 4d.; flowre, 4d.; white cuppes and cruses, 6d.;" which, summed up, gives exactly one pound sterling as the total expenses of this Aldermanic feast. Many a party, gentle and simple, has since that time dined at the Star and Garter, but none ever got so many substantial things for their twenty shillings as the subjects of young King Henry VIII.—*Delhi Gazette.*

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